THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. II. CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 15, 1923 No. 22

How to Defeat the Hostile Interests Opposing the Alberta Wheat Pool

Fight Is Now On, and the Issue Depends Upon the Determination of the Farmers to Protect Their Own Interests

By PRESIDENT WOOD

The Wheat Pool has now been in operation two weeks. In the meantime it has been going on quite satisfactorily. A spirit of loyalty to the Pool on the part of the contract signers has been quite manifest. We have over 20 elevator companies ranging from 1 to 300 elevators, totalling 550 elevators, signed up to handle the Pool wheat at definitely fixed charges for definite services rendered. This leaves 400 elevators that have not yet agreed to handle the Pool wheat. We are still negotiating with these elevators and some of them will doubtless sign up and be handling our wheat in the near future. Others, however, are taking an uncompromising attitude of hostility towards the Pool, and are manifesting a determination to prevent its success. There is no question but that this opposition will cause a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience to the Pool members at certain points, in the shipment of their wheat.

The meeting of delegates appointed by contract signers in the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., opened in Calgary on Tuesday morning, November 13th, for the purpose of electing a permanent board of trustees and transacting other important business. The results of the election will be found elsewhere in this issue. In the article on this page President Wood deals with matters of the greatest moment to all contract signers.

SUCCESS DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON PRODUCERS

The success of the Pool is going to depend primarily on the loyalty and determination of the producers. At the points where the elevators are all antagonistic, also at the points where the friendly elevators have not sufficient capacity to handle the Pool wheat, the contract signers will have to organize and make every effort to get their wheat loaded by some other method. Of course the farmers have certain rights under the Canada Grain Act in the shipment of grain through all elevators. You should thoroughly post yourselves as to just what these rights are and protect them to the best of your ability. All well established cases of violations of the Grain Act should be reported to head office. Remember, however, that nothing can be done on mere rumor or suspicion. You must have your case definitely established.

ORGANIZE TO USE LOADING PLATFORMS

However, the advantage will be with the elevators and you will fail oftener than you will succeed in getting your wheat through hostile elevators. At such points your final hope of success is in loading your grain by other methods. The most available of these is the loading platform. Through the organization of the Pool farmers at any point where they cannot ship through the elevators, they will be able to assist each other in loading cars—all sign up on the order book and take full advantage of this method. There are hundreds of loading platforms in Alberta.

THE FIGHT IS ON—HOW YOU MAY WIN IT

Where there is no loading platform, or the farmers consider it more desirable to do so, there can be a local organization, or company, the farmers putting in a portable elevator operated together, and assisting each other in handling their wheat. While either of these methods will involve the trouble of organized local co-operation, they are the cheapest methods by which you can handle your grain. It is up to you whether or not you will go to the trouble of succeeding, or take the easy way and let certain elevator interests who have made up their minds to defeat your co-operative marketing efforts succeed in their desire. Make no mistakes about the fight being on. It is on, and is going to be won by one party or the other. If it is won for you, it will be won by you—by your own determined actions to succeed. Central Office will do all it can to assist you, but with that assistance the fight is still yours and must be won by you.

In an interview with the Canadian Press last week, President Wood stated that while he and his fellow trustees were men of peace, they did not intend to allow any elevator company or companies to deny the farmers their rights as laid down in the Canada Grain Act.

Years ago, he said, the farmers of the West fought for and obtained certain rights under the act, and, he added, "if I am any judge of our Alberta farmers, they are ready to do it again. In addition to their right to elevator accommodation according to law, they still have loading platforms in the country, and if any of our farmers once get the idea that any elevator companies are trying to make it impossible for

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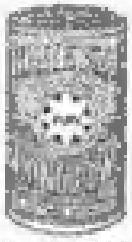

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EDITORIAL

STICK OR QUIT?

Upon the effort which members are willing to put forth during the next few weeks and throughout the coming winter, the future of the United Farmers of Alberta, and therefore of all co-operative enterprise in Canada and of the farmers' movement as a whole, will in large measure depend.

In various districts throughout the Province drives have already been launched, with a view to bringing the membership of the Association up to strength. That these drives shall be prosecuted everywhere with all possible vigor is a matter of the most vital importance. The paid-up membership of the organization is today lower than it was at the corresponding season a year ago. The harvest has been a bountiful one, and although it is true that prices are low, and that much of the proceeds will be absorbed in the cancellation of a portion of the heavy indebtedness with which agriculture in almost all parts of the Province is burdened, it is absolutely imperative that the organization shall be maintained, unless the farmers are prepared to abandon the ground which has been gained in the past, and all hope of winning before the advent of some distant future their rightful place in the public economy of Canada.

The first co-operative marketing enterprise on a large scale to be launched in Canada, has been made possible only by virtue of the existence of the U.F.A., which is not a limited group of elected officers, but the whole membership of the farmers' organization, taking democratic action in every rural community throughout the Province. The Wheat Pool has now entered upon its first fight with the interests, largely centred in Winnipeg, which, with large supplies of money and a powerful organization at their command, are actively seeking to interfere, by means legal or otherwise, with the operation of the Pool. Any weakening of the farmers' organization must at this time bring encouragement to the enemy, and add immeasurably to the difficulties to be overcome before co-operative marketing can be finally established as the normal method of handling the products of the farm. The task is a mighty one. The next few weeks will prove a testing time. It is for the farmers to decide whether they wish to continue the fight for the emancipation of their industry from its present servitude to powerful and highly organized vested interests, or to abandon the struggle for economic freedom.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an account of the steady and determined efforts made by the farmers of Ireland to develop co-operative institutions, and of the very real progress which they have made towards the creation of a co-operative civilization. The obstacles which the Irish farmers had to overcome could not be overcome in a day. They were, in many respects, far more serious than any with which the farmers of Alberta have been confronted. The Irish farmers continued steadily to build upon the foundation of sound co-operative principles, even in a period of armed conflict. The struggle has been a protracted one, and it is not yet ended. The present strong position of their movement, however, like that of the older Danish movement, is due to the self-sacrificing efforts of men and women who have been content to work on, in the face of every discouragement, through evil times and good, firm in the faith that ultimate success would be achieved. They have learned that progress is dependent, not upon miracles, but upon the untiring efforts of individuals who are unwilling to relax their efforts after the first few milestones have been passed, or to falter by the way, but are determined to follow the trail, in the assurance that the objective they have set before them can and will be reached. The principles and method which have made success possible in Denmark and in Ireland are the principles upon which success can be achieved elsewhere.

In Alberta the farmers' Provincial Association is not in a position today to undertake any organization work requiring the expenditure of funds. Membership campaigns which may be carried on at any time in the near future will depend for their success almost entirely upon the energy and initiative of District Associations, Locals, and individual members. It is "up to you."

* * *

By a very large majority the people of Alberta have declared for the sale of all liquors by or through Government vendors, and for the consumption of beer in licensed premises.

However strong may be the convictions of a large body of citizens that the decision was unwise, it is now the plain duty of all, prohibitionists and moderationists alike, to co-operate in securing the best possible legislation obtainable under the new circumstances, and in building up a body of public opinion which will make for the rigid enforcement of the new law. The evils which existed during the days of the open bar are common knowledge. The evils which have sprung up under the systems of Government control in operation in some other Provinces are also well known. The precedents set in these Provinces, in methods of Government control, are in no wise binding upon Alberta. The expressed will of the people must be carried out, but it is not the desire of the vast majority that abuses which have sprung up elsewhere under Government control should make their appearance here, if this can be prevented.

One thing is certain. The people of Alberta have no desire that powerful vested interests, able to exert a pernicious influence upon public life, shall be built up under the new legislation. The handling of liquor in the past has always been a highly profitable undertaking, and it is in the appeal which this traffic makes to commercial cupidity that one of its greatest sources of evil lies. Can this appeal be weakened?

Twenty or more years ago a group of British temperance reformers, who knew that under the conditions then prevailing, nothing of a revolutionary character could be accomplished in temperance legislation, organized what is known as the Public House Trust. The organization was headed by a bishop, and included among its supporters many men of means who agreed, in investing their money in the undertaking, to take a maximum return of five per cent., profits in excess of this amount being spent in the improvement of the service given to the public in licensed houses, and in the acquirement of new premises. It was decided to grant a bonus to managers of Trust hotels, on all food and non-alcoholic drinks sold to the public, and the commercial incentive to press the sale of intoxicants was thereby removed. The Trust has greatly extended its operations in Great Britain, and during the war, acquired, in the West End of London, a large hotel, which is now a model of good management to other licensed premises in the immediate neighborhood. The public House Trust has not worked miracles, but that it has rendered

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What the Development of the Western Route Will Mean to Alberta

By Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones

When the Panama Canal was undertaken by the United States Government, thoughtful people visionized a new development in the settlement and prosperity of Alberta on account of its bringing this Province in closer touch with the world's markets by the utilizing of ocean transportation through this agency.

Owing to the war starting at about the time of the completion of the canal and the consequent withdrawal of shipping facilities, nothing happened for a period of seven years, at which time vessels were gradually getting back in mercantile trade.

Three Years' Expansion

Previous to 1921 the shipping of grain via the Panama Canal to Europe and the United Kingdom was more or less experimental. In that year between January and October about one half million bushels were shipped, another half million in the months of November and December were dispatched. It now being demonstrated that the movement via this route was not only feasible but profitable, the bookings increased to a total of over seven million bushels to the end of June, 1922. Of the crop year 1922 the shipping to August, 1923, was about eighteen million bushels. This increase from nothing in a three year period is only indicative of what development will take place when adequate facilities have been established along the western route to enable the most of Alberta's wheat crop to flow through this channel, considering that to move as much grain as was moved last year through one elevator of one and a quarter million bushel capacity at Vancouver demonstrates the superiority of an all year port, where a continual stream can flow to the world's markets, as against a four months' intermission during the winter on the Great Lakes, necessitating the storing of the wheat at their head or in the interior elevators during the interim with consequent storing costs.

It is not hard to understand that a very large volume of wheat can be moved through the Pacific ports with a much less elevator capacity than is required for storage purposes on the Eastern route.

It is estimated Alberta will produce one hundred and seventy-five million bushels of wheat this year; this should provide about one hundred and twenty-five millions for export. It is possible, owing to shipping conditions on the Great Lakes, and the large crop in Saskatchewan flowing that way, that the bulk of this wheat in Alberta would go to Vancouver this year, were facilities sufficient to handle it. However, there has been considerable additional storage capacity provided and more is in course of construction which is expected to take care of fifty or sixty million bushels before the new crop of 1924 is ready for movement.

Of this increased space, the Harbor Commission are adding 800,000 bushels capacity to the present elevator, and building a new structure of one and three-quarter million bushel capacity on the new Ballantyne pier. Besides this the Woodward (a private elevator) is under construction, having a capacity of 350,000 bushels, so that a total of over four million bushels storage capacity will be available at Vancouver early in the new year.

> The future development of Alberta will be in large measure dependent upon the development of the Western route both for outward shipment of Alberta products, and for inward shipments of manufactured and other goods. Unless primary producers and consumers can gain in full measure the advantages which proximity to tidewater should give, no other Alberta interests, not even the wholesale interests which have been opposing the equalization of rates through the mountains, can obtain the volume of business which the effective development of the Province must bring. The U. F. A. Annual Convention is on record in support of the equalization of rates, and the Alberta Government has taken an active part in the presentation of the appeal to the Privy Council, which has resulted in a ten per cent. reduction being made. Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones for Alberta, describes in the article on this page, the present situation and the possibilities of the future.—Editor.

Why Alberta is Interested

Why are we interested in routing our grain via the Panama? It is because of the shorter rail haul with the consequent cheaper cost. In 1922 the average freight charge from Alberta was about the same both to the head of the Lakes and to Vancouver, around 16 cents per bushel; from Vancouver to the United Kingdom the rate was around 25 cents per bushel; making a total of 41 cents. From the head of the Lakes, the normal rate to Montreal was about 14 cents with an ocean rate from Montreal of 15 cents, making a total of 45 cents, or four cents in favor of the Coast route. This was not all the saving available in that year. An abnormal situation arose whereby the elevators in Eastern Canada could not pass the grain out as quickly as it was forwarded from the head of the Lakes, consequently boats were delayed in unloading. The Lake rates were practically doubled, the reason given being delay in unloading at Buffalo and Port Colborne, with the result that another five cents per bushel toll was added to the Eastern route, making a total spread of about nine cents in favor of the Pacific route.

HON. V. W. SMITH

Farmer Has Not Obtained Benefit

Unfortunately the farmer has not always been getting the full benefit of this cheaper transportation, as his grain has been bought on a Port Arthur basis less freight charges to that point or to Vancouver. This condition will be rectified when proper storing facilities and buying agencies having the farmers' interest in view are established at the Coast.

As a result of the application of the Province of British Columbia for equalized freight rates, in which the Government of Alberta later joined, a decision has been recently given by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, by which a reduction of one and one-half cents per bushel was made in the export grain rates to the Pacific Coast. British Columbia put up a splendid fight in the original hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, but the prestige caused by the backing of the Alberta Government in the appeal to the Privy Council, was without a doubt a very important factor in our getting the ten per cent. reduction in these rates.

While this is only half what the reduction would be were the rates put on the same basis to Vancouver as they are to Port Arthur, still it is a move in the right direction and should mean at least three-quarters of a million dollars saving to the Alberta farmer on the 1923 crop. Alberta should not abandon its efforts until these rates are equalized. The newly appointed member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Hon. Frank Oliver, is to be commended for his courage in writing a dissenting judgment in which he so ably argues Alberta's right for the putting of these rates on an equal basis.

While, without a doubt, grain is the largest volume commodity which we have to transport, still the people of Alberta are vitally interested in the development of the short route to the sea, for the movement of our other commodities of production and consumption. It costs $15.95 to ship a piano from Montreal to Calgary or Edmonton by rail, while the same piano can be shipped from New York by water via Vancouver to Calgary for $27.00 and to Edmonton for $3.00 more. An ordinary bath tub can be shipped from Trenton, N. J., to Seattle or Vancouver via the Panama Canal for

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Building a Co-operative Civilization in Rural Ireland

How the "Idealists" and "Theorists" of the Irish Co-operative Movement Have Been Laying the Foundations of a New Life

At a time when the subject of co-operative marketing is uppermost in the minds of the farmers of Western Canada, and plans are being developed not only for the efficient marketing of wheat, but also, by Local and District Associations of the U. F. A. for the co-operative selling of other products of the farm, the inspiring story of the origin, growth and achievements of the Irish co-operative movement, as told by Sir Horace Plunkett, president of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, in "The Survey" of New York, is of exceptional interest and value.

The Irish co-operative movement has not been a sudden growth. Its successes have been made possible because in the face of greater discouragements than have been encountered by any similar movement in Canada, leaders and members alike have remained firm in devotion to its service, and faithfully continued to build upon the foundation of a sound principle.

While Denmark is the classic home of agricultural co-operation, the Irish farmers during recent years have accomplished a peaceful revolution in the marketing of their products. Sir Horace Plunkett and George W. Russell (better known as "A. E."), have been the pioneers and the chief sources of inspiration for the Irish co-operative movement, in which many thoughtful Irishmen believe they have discovered the most powerful single instrument for the regeneration of their country.

Three-fold Development

The successes achieved, even in the midst of a destructive and protracted armed struggle, are attributed by these leaders in large measure to the fact that one-sided development has been avoided. The movement has insisted, Sir Horace points out, on the building up of rural society on three sides; namely, the technical side, the commercial or business side, and the social and intellectual side. All these are equally emphasized at all times. There has been no erratic seeking of salvation first by the over-emphasis of one activity, and then by the over-emphasis of another.

And success is also largely due to the fact that the leaders of the movement have been at the same time practical men and "idealists." Their idealism has in great measure made the practical successes possible. While Mr. Russell, in a recent article, takes a not altogether optimistic view of the immediate prospects of his country, he is convinced that in the development of the spirit of co-operation lies the greatest hope for the future of the rural communities.

The U. F. A. Formula

It is interesting to note that the formula of the United Farmers of Alberta, "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living," is also the formula of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and that both have recognized, to quote the words of Sir Horace Plunkett in reference to his own society, that "for a complete policy of rural progress, it was equally necessary that we should interest ourselves in the brightening of rural life on its social and intellectual side. Societies were encouraged to use their business organizations for social gatherings. The point is that we were all at work upon the three-fold scheme."

> While their country has been disturbed by successive armed conflicts, the Irish co-operators, under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett and other well-known Irishmen, have been laying the foundations of a new life. They are extending the principles of organization and co-operation to all the activities of rural civilization. The Irish co-operative leader declares that in the building up of a rural society, technical, commercial, social and intellectual activities are of equal importance. The co-operative movement is all-embracing, and its intellectual and social aspects are in his opinion of no less importance than the others. The practical successes of the Irish co-operative movement provide an effective answer to those self-styled and self-constituted "practical" advisers of the farmers who express contempt for the idealism which has always formed the basis and the source of inspiration of the farmers' co-operative movement.

Founded Thirty Years Ago

"To those to whom Ireland is before all things the land of paradox," says Sir Horace, "the movement founded thirty-two years ago, with its immediate object of reorganizing the basic industry of the country upon co-operative lines and with its far wider aim, should be of absorbing interest. I recall a question put to me in those now far-off days by an American friend. He knew that I was going to devote my life to the service of my country, and that I had neither the ambition nor the qualifications for the political arena where his knowledge of Irish performance began and ended. The offhand definition I gave was not, I think, very far from the truth. I said it was 'how to make a people who are not farmers prosper in a country dependent upon farming'.

"I do not claim for my countrymen that they are yet conspicuously good farmers. But the story I have to tell of their attempt to solve their agricultural problem will show them as leaders in the English-speaking world in the building up of a new rural civilization, now urgently needed to restore the balance between the urban and rural sides in the national economies of western peoples."

In the year 1889, the pioneers of the agricultural co-operative movement could be counted on the fingers of one hand, states Sir Horace in the course of his historic sketch. Among the various personalities to whom early successes were due, he mentions Mr. Russell, who is well known as a writer and one of the leaders of Irish culture, "to me the outstanding Irishman of this generation," who "saw in our efforts the opportunity he sought to give practical service to his day and generation and so to complete a life devoted to the wisdom of the ages."

Passing of Landlord System

"The founders of the movement," the writer continues, "saw that the Irish land question was nearing a settlement on the only possible plan, the transfer of the ownership of the land from the landlord (too often an absentee) to the tenant. Eight years before, Gladstone had got through Parliament his great charter of agrarian emancipation, which was known as the Three F's: that is, Fair Rent, Fixity of Tenure, and Free Sale. By this act the tenant could have his rent fixed by an impartial tribunal. He could not be evicted from his farm so long as he paid this rent. He was given the right to sell his interest in his farm to the highest bidder if he wanted to leave it, and was thus protected from the loss of his improvements. Some people held that the Irish are pastoral rather than agricultural in their instincts. We held that, until the reforms I have sketched were enacted, the tenants could not be expected to put their backs into the cultivation of the soil. Furthermore, for many generations the energies of the agricultural population had been absorbed in the struggle for the possession of the land which had been confiscated centuries ago, and little attention was paid to modern improvements in methods of cultivation."

One adverse factor to be reckoned with was "the fall in the price of farm produce in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, owing chiefly to the opening up of vast tracts of virgin soil in America and Australasia, and to improved transportation, bringing in the produce of Russia and Scandinavia as well." These factors "threatened the Irish farmer with a loss in the profits of his industry, which might well outweigh the advantage of his improved tenure. The need of the situation was plain to be seen. Nothing but an all-round improvement of method could save the Irish farmer.

Small Producers Source of Strength

"The farms of Ireland being exceedingly small, intensive cultivation was indicated. But the economic trend was all in the direction of large-scale production and distribution. This is the paradox in its practical expression. Obviously, a very perfect organization of the small producers would be required in order to give the small man the advantage of the large-scale business. Failing such effective organization for business purposes, the easy but uneconomic grazing of a few head of stock was more attractive than a toilsome tillage. Nor would mere combination of farmers in scattered business associations suffice. The whole scheme of organization, starting with the parish and ending with the nation, would have to be developed."

Students of English Movement

Sir Horace states that the leaders of the Irish movement had all been students

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The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information for Officers and Members

COCHRANE CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the Cochrane U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Constituency Association will be held on Monday, November 26th, in the Community Hall, Beaver Dam, commencing at 10 a.m. Officers for the coming year will be elected and much important business will be transacted. A large attendance of members is desired. The present officers are: H. E. G. R. Schofield, Crossfield, president and acting secretary; Mrs. Tisdale, Bottrel, vice-president; and E. G. Reid, Cremona, N. McNeil, Airdrie, and Sykes Taylor, Cochrane, directors.

SHOW'S VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

"Just a line to thank you for your trouble in obtaining the rebate from the railway company for me. Little things like this show us the value of an organization like ours." So reads a letter to the Central Office from H. Darby, a U. F. A. member at Spring Coulee.

Last spring Mr. Darby had shipped to him thirty bushels of pedigree seed wheat from Saskatchewan, and the freight bill amounted to almost a dollar a bushel. Mr. Darby had procured a seed grain certificate, but was informed that as the grain had been billed out on an ordinary bill of lading, he could not get the reduced rate. He forwarded the freight receipt, etc., to the Central Office, who took up the matter with the railway officials, and after correspondence lasting over a period of several weeks, advice was received that the local railway agent had been authorized to refund to Mr. Darby $10.

FAMILY MEMBERSHIP TICKET

The American Farm Bureau Federation have in operation a system of family membership tickets. J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Farm Bureau, states that he believes the family membership is the proper method of tying the entire community up to the organization. "If individual memberships are permitted," writes Mr. Coverdale, "our experience teaches us that they will run to individual types of organizations and either conflict or cause duplication of effort."

At present the family membership ticket in use by the Farm Bureau provides for one vote for the family, but Mr. Coverdale is inclined to think that a vote each for the husband and wife would bring about a better spirit of co-operation.

Discussing the plan of operation and financing of the Farm Bureau, Mr. Coverdale states: "I think whatever programs are adopted in the communities, or counties—as we call them—should be broad enough to take in the welfare of not only the men and women, but the boys and girls as well. Too much can not be done for the juniors. I believe that whatever program is adopted for the juniors they should have a voice in working it out, and it should correlate very closely with the adult program, and the entire movement should be one of co-operation and the closest kind of relationship with the agricultural college and experiment station as well as the Department of Agriculture.

"In regard to the membership fees, these vary somewhat in the different states and should be based upon the number of farmers you have in the state or in the communities and the type of program you expect to carry out. Many of our better corn belt states have a county agent employed co-operatively with the agricultural college, and sometimes a boys' and girls' leader. In addition they have a convenient office with stenographic and clerical help and sufficient equipment to make the county Farm Bureau a real service organization.

"The amount to be used for the state depends upon the state program. We do not feel that much could be accomplished in any state short of $20,000. Some of our states, like Illinois, for instance, raise better than $400,000 a year for their state program. They charge $15, $10 of which stays in the county, $5 goes to the state and 50 cents of the state's money goes to the national organization. In all cases the American Farm Bureau Federation receives 50 cents per family membership, which goes to make up our budget.

"We find that the states with about the best apportionment on which they can get by, charge $10 for membership fee, $2.50 of which goes to the state and 50 cents of that to the national, leaving $7.50 in the county. If there are 1,000 members, that would be $7,500 for a county program. This makes a fairly satisfactory division of funds."

ALFALFA SEED ASSOCIATION

The alfalfa growers of the Eastern section of the C. P. R. Irrigation block have formed the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Association of Alberta, a co-operative association of alfalfa seed growers with the object of co-operatively cleaning and marketing alfalfa seed. The association will handle only registered and certified Grimm alfalfa seed.

The association has already one hundred members, each of whom have taken up one hundred dollars' worth of stock in the association. The association is installing at Brooks a cleaning plant, equipped with the best and most modern machinery available. This plant will take care of this year's crop.

The board of directors has been selected, composed of the following: Messrs. J. S. Ingham, Brooks; O. J. Abrahamson, Duchess; John Christopher, Reinier; C. C. Starr, Rosemary; Dan. H. Bark, Brooks. Mr. Bark, who is one of the foremost authorities on alfalfa, has been chosen as manager of the association.

SONG SHEETS

Song and hymn sheets, containing the words of the following national and organization songs can be secured from Central Office at a cost of sixty cents per hundred sheets: O Canada, The Maple Leaf, Organize, The Farmers' Movement, and Equal Rights for All, and the hymns, Fight the Good Fight, Stand Up for Jesus, God Send Us Men, Lead Kindly Light, Nearer My God to Thee, and Abide With Me.

Clause "D" Carries in the Plebiscite

Premier Greenfield Announces Early Session of Provincial Assembly to Deal With Necessary Legislation

The people of Alberta, by a substantial majority, in the referendum on the liquor question on November 7th, defeated the present prohibition law, and decided in favor of a law of Government control, and of public dispensation of beer, according to Clause "D" on the ballot, which reads as follows:

> "Government sale of all liquors, meaning thereby the sale of all liquors by or through Government vendors. Beer to be consumed on licensed premises and in private residences. Wine and spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government under Government control and regulation."

Premier's Statement

Following the vote, Premier Greenfield announced that the regular session of the Legislature would be called before the end of the year, and issued the following statement:

"The electors of the Province have apparently spoken very decisively in favor of another system of liquor administration. It is now left to the Legislature to frame suitable legislation and for the Government to organize the necessary machinery to carry into effect the will of the people as soon as that can possibly be done.

"Since its inception of office this Government considered it its plain duty to give the people an honest and adequate enforcement of the present Act. We believe this has been done and the Government faces the new issue with confidence that it has not failed in any of its duties under the present Act. It will be the endeavor of all the Ministers to interpret and carry into effect the wishes of all the people in the same spirit of fairness and sincerity as has been shown towards the old act.

Has Considered Course of Action

"The Government has, of course, had under consideration its course of action in the event of any of the four clauses carrying. Now that the decision has been reached every attention will be given to working out the various problems of administration which will be essential, whatever form of legislation the Legislature may finally settle. Apart entirely from the question of legislation there are important problems of organization which will take a little time, for example since assuming office the stocks of liquor have been depleted by over $1,000,000 and immediate attention will have to be given to the important question of adequate stocks.

"A session of the Legislature will of course be necessary. A special session will not be called, but the date of the regular session will be advanced and an adjournment made if necessary to deal with regular sessional business."

Urges Strong Membership Drive During Remainder of Season

President Boring of East Calgary Issues Appeal to Members—Drives Proceeding in Other Districts—Ran Years Commenced?

Membership drives in various parts of the Province have been launched by District Associations and Locals during the past few weeks, and a special effort is being made to bring in membership done during the month of November. As a result of the open fall, farmers throughout the Province have been very busy in many instances during the early part of the month. Now that the heavy work of the season is practically complete, officers of the Association in the different localities are urging that attention should be concentrated upon the membership drives, as far as this may be possible. Below we publish a letter addressed to Locals in the East Calgary Constituency by S. J. Ewing, president of the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association.

Irricana, Nov. 13th, 1923.

To all U.F.A. Locals,
East Calgary District Association.

As it is getting near the time for our District Association Meeting in Calgary, Nov. 30th at 10 a.m., (Nolan's Hall), I feel it is my privilege and duty to urge each member to make our membership drive for the year a wonderful success.

Solidify Organization.

Agricultural conditions for the year resulting in a bountiful harvest have given us new hope. Labor and machinery prices are still high, while prices for farm products are still low. We therefore realize that only through co-operation will we be able to better our agricultural conditions. Thus we see the absolute necessity of solidifying our Association to greater strength, and so to greater power, through a successful membership campaign.

Let us not forget the good and faithful work done by our Federal members in our behalf. Let us, through our Locals, encourage them by resolutions of appreciation, and also by sending in resolutions pointing out our immediate needs.

Our Province has just completed the greatest co-operative wheat selling agency ever known, in a very short time, in the face of a most powerful opposition. Our success would have been impossible but for the fact that we have a splendid organization in the U.F.A. Great credit is due, too, to the farmers who are not members for their support in this connection. We trust that they will see fit to consolidate with us, and so make their influence more felt. We feel sure that this is the beginning of a better time for the farmer. We hope in the near future to learn how to market more of our products so as to realize better results than in the past.

C. P. R. Contract Holders.

During the depression we have just come through we have as a farming people lost financially. Those of us holding C.P.R. contracts have formed an association asking for better terms from the C.P.R. This movement is growing, and we trust the C. P. R. will see fit to meet us half way and give the land settlers a chance to remain in this country.

As you are aware our U.F.A. membership has suffered reverses during the depression. Some members have been lost through emigration, others no doubt as a direct result of hard times being unable to keep in good standing. In view of this decrease in membership, we who are left realize that it is imperative we retrench and build our organization not only to its former strength, but to greater. Thus and thus only can we expect to bring about the conditions we so urgently need. In Unity is Strength to make "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Yours faithfully,
S. J. EWING,
President East Calgary Dist. Assn.

Press Opinion on the 'Home Bank Failure

Sir John Willison in Financial Times.

"There seems to be no good reason why Governments should have a preference over ordinary depositors in cases of bank failure. One of the reasons offered again and again as evidence of the solvency of the Home Bank, was that it held deposits from the Governments. The fact that these deposits were made strengthened the confidence of depositors in the Bank, and possibly was one of the reasons why its troubles did not culminate long ago. Governments, therefore, should share losses with other depositors when a bank fails, and like the individual should take the responsibility for misjudgment and bad investment. One is not necessarily censuring the Governments for putting deposits in the Home Bank, but only insisting that they should not have a privileged position over other people who were at least as wise as themselves."

The Progressive, Saskatoon

"This is a perplexing time for the police. When they receive a hurry call from a bank, they do not know whether they are going to return to the police station with a van full of bank robbers or bank directors."

Toronto Telegram

"Canada's banking system is solid with a solidity surpassing even the solidity of the materials out of which arrogance fashioned the ivory head and marble heart of the Canadian Bankers' Association."

FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Several amendments to the Feeding Stuffs Act, which provides for the regulation, by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of commercial feeding stuffs, become effective on October 1st.

The products coming under the act are designated as "bran, shorts, middlings, feed flour and screenings, the products of wheat." These products must now meet the requirements as to protein and fat contents, and must contain no crude fibre in excess of the following proportions: bran, 11.5 per cent.; shorts and mill screenings, 8 per cent., middlings, 4.5 per cent., feed flour, 2 per cent. Bran, shorts, middlings or feed flour must contain no screenings, sweepings, or other foreign materials.

Another amendment gives power to the Minister of Agriculture to cancel registrations and prohibit the sale and importation of any feeding stuffs not complying with the provisions of the act.

DAIRY CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association will be held at Edmonton, January 31, 1st and 2nd.

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VICTORIA
why not stay at the
Hotel Douglas

It is right in the centre of the City, and is in every way modern and fireproof.

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Free 'bus meets all boats and trains.

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(Late of Rocky Mountain House, Alta.)

GRAIN PRICES

are low and the Grain Growers' expenses are no less so that it becomes imperative that every Grain Grower should endeavor to dispose of his grain in such a way that he will get every fraction of a cent there is in it.

We can dispose of your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in an intelligent and satisfactory way. We handle strictly on commission, advance money on shipping bills, look carefully after grading, obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements.

If you have grain to sell it will pay you to write to us at once for Price Prospects, shipping bills and full information as to how you can get the most out of your grain.

We also handle investment and hedging orders in grain futures.

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Established 1884.
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1918 Touring	$85.00
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Let us Rebuild your Ford in our Modern Shop.

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Fox-trot, One-step, Two-step, Waltz, and latest up-to-the-minute Dances at Home by the wonderful Pedley System of Dancing by mail.
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The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

To the Members of Junior U. F. A. Locals:

May I, at the outset, extend to you the greeting of the members of the staff of our College of Agriculture at the University of Alberta. It would be much nicer if at least one of us could visit you and speak to you, but you will quite understand how that is impossible. In the first place we have our regular students to serve. Then there are so many Locals scattered over a large Province that it is manifestly impossible to attempt a scheme of visiting.

Perhaps a member of your Local has visited our University; perhaps you have sent one or more delegates to attend the summer short course at University Week. If so I am sure each delegate will bear me out when I tell you that we of the College of Agriculture will always welcome any opportunity to be of service to the young people of Alberta. As an expression of our desire to be of service to you, we are attempting an experiment in the way of sending lectures to such Locals as want them. Last summer your president, Mr. Donald Cameron of Elnora, approached me about the matter of our producing some such material for the use of the Locals, and we have discussed the problem several times, not only together but with the members of your central executive.

Lecture Each Month

As a result of these discussions I am planning to have a lecture on some agricultural topic prepared each month, and a sufficient number of copies sent to your Central Office, to allow each Local to receive one upon application. It is our thought that each Local can probably secure some one locally, who will read the lecture to the assembled members. I assure you the lectures will not be too long, and I hope you will make each lecture the subject of a subsequent discussion. Then if the discussion brings up some items of interest upon which you would like further information, I hope your Local secretary, or anyone in fact, will write to the professor who gave the lecture and ask him about it. Our publishing committee is now well under way in the production of bulletins on our experimental work, and you can always get them through the Extension Department.

It has not been an easy matter to decide just what subjects to select for lectures, because we have such a wide range of subjects that I know would be of interest to you. I just know you will think I should have included at least some one other subject, but if I undertook to consult each of you about this, I would be in greater trouble and distraction than Solomon ever experienced. That reminds me—the young ladies will have a clear case against me in that I have not included this year a subject pertaining to Household Science. My alibi to you is this, if you will accept it; I would prefer to wait until next summer when I can confer with your representatives at our summer course as to just what type of subject matter would be of greatest help. Of course I assume, too, that the directly agricultural topics I have selected for this year are not quite uninteresting to the young ladies. I know they insist on taking the same lectures as the young men when they attend our short course. So then the subjects I have asked certain members of our staff to write you about pertain to Live Stock, Field Crops, Soils, Dairying, and Markets. May I say just a few words to you about each of them.

DEAN HOWES' LETTER

Members of Junior Locals will be glad to know that Dean Howes of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, has consented to have prepared a series of lectures on practical agriculture by experts in various phases of the Science of Agriculture. These lectures will be issued upon application to any Junior Local, or to a Senior Local, if desired. The lectures will be in typewritten form so that a local person can read them to the Local. Junior Locals should not delay in making application to U. F. A. Central Office for these lectures.

Any young person who has attended University Week for Farm Young People will testify that the addresses given by the members of the Faculty of Agriculture are intensely interesting. The lectures which Dean Howes is preparing to be sent out will be along the same line and prepared by the same professors. Therefore, it is an opportunity for those young people who were unable to attend University Week to have some of the advantages of that course. Dean Howes' letter to the members of the Junior U. F. A. outlines the subjects with which the lectures will deal.—J. B. M.

Live Stock

A large part of Alberta is particularly suited to a scheme of live stock farming. Even where grain raising is still the leading factor there is a tendency to introduce some live stock, wherever possible. Alberta is a great producer of forage and this should be consumed where it is grown or at least not very far away. A certain amount of live stock on the farm makes farming more interesting for young and old. Most of us, who are at least not young, came to Alberta with certain ideas about the details of live stock farming, as the result of our experiences elsewhere. We are finding out that some of these ideas should not have been transplanted to Alberta. Our country is new, and particularly in live stock farming we should keep an open mind as to what is the best way. You will want to know what we think about it, and we shall be glad to know what you think. Some of you will, I am sure, want to get in touch with Professor Sackville after you have heard his message.

Field Crops

I am confident we could occupy all the winter periods in a discussion of field crops, for there seems to be general interest in this broad subject. Right here is where I want to counsel conservatism; be sure before you step out. If you have not time to make several tests of something new, and most of you have not the time, it seems reasonable that you should make use of the findings of those who are employed to experiment in your behalf. We have over 2,000 careful farmers, distributed all over Alberta, who co-operate with our Field Husbandry Department in the testing out of new strains and varieties. Perhaps some of you would like to join in the good work. In any case this will give you a confidence in what Professor Cutler will have to say to you about field crops.

Soils

I should explain that we started the first Department of Soils in Canada, in imitation of some of the best institutions south of the line, where it was thought that the study of such a foundational subject should have a department by itself. You really do not know very much about the soil, that is after all the foundation and location of all your farm efforts. I have asked Dr. Wyatt to write you a few interesting things. You can consider these in respect to your own locality. He is at present engaged in preparing for the Department of Agriculture a report on part of a soil survey he has started, beginning in the south. It will take some time to finish the survey of so large a Province, but when newcomers arrive in Alberta they will not pick out land without knowing what it contains. Would it not have been a fine thing if this had been available a few years ago?

Dairying

Oh, yes, I know this means work but that is true of most things that are worth while. Whether or not you are engaged in some dairy work, you cannot but have a sympathetic interest in a phase of agriculture that has been literally the salvation of so many of our people during the recent hard years. Do you know that the value of dairy products in Alberta last year was almost $20,000,000? Then too, you must admit that dairying always has a settling influence on any farming, because it is an insurance factor. Also dairy products are concentrated products and cost comparatively little to ship. Do not forget, too, that our dairy products have a good name; so let us help to maintain it. But I had better let Professor Marker tell his own story. I want to tell you one thing before I leave this subject, however. I remember when a lad, never mind how long ago, when some of our people who went "out west" came back and told us that it was a great country, nothing but a lot of heavy sitting around to do all winter—and no milking. Well, I fancy thoughtful people have a different view today—but talk it over after you hear from us.

Markets

We would not be in the fashion if we did not have something to say to you about markets. Well, markets are not a whit more important than they ever were, relatively speaking, but certain grave conditions in recent years have directed our thoughts more seriously in this direction. Really the phase of good marketing we are best fitted to discuss with you is embraced in what we have to say about soils, crops and animals, because that is where we can best assist you. If we can come to some agreement as to what is best to produce, and when it is best to produce it, and how it is best to deliver it, we shall have attended to a splendid feature of good marketing.

(Continued on page 19)

FOUR PAGES OF RED HOT BARGAINS

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FOR WESTERN FARMERS

Never in the history of the West have farmers been able to make such economies as they can do at the present time by dealing with John Christie. Read carefully these four pages of real bargains in genuine BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES, and send us if you can a $35.00 order or more, so that the goods can be delivered to you free of charge.

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Young Men's SUITS

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Sizes 32 to 36 Only

We pay $15.00 or $20.00 or even more for a suit when you can buy a BETTER SUIT for $6.95? We searched the whole of the old country for this bargain, and didn't even guess we found it. We guarantee these suits to be ALL WOOL TWEEDS and SERGES, made to the order of the British Government by the best tailors the old land has produced. We bought thousands of suits, or we couldn't sell them for anything like this price. STATE HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST AND WAIST MEASUREMENT. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Measure carefully. Be sure to include a belt in your $15.00 order.

Per suit, only **$6.95**

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IRISH BLUE SERGE PANTS, with belt loops, two side pockets, two hip pockets, watch pocket. Will give hard wear and good all-round satisfaction. ALL SIZES. Per pair **$1.25**

GENUINE SAMMERGEEN TWEED PANTS. Similar in shape to style. ALL SIZES. Exceptional value at the new low price of .. Per pair **$3.95**

ENGLISH SERGE&GABARDINE TWEED PANTS. Dry finished, half lined. Very stylish and very hard-wearing. ALL SIZES. Per pair **$2.25**

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Genuine British Government, part-worn reins with brass buckles ..... **50¢**

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KHAKI BUCKSKIN PULL-OVER MITTS, wrist-to-thumb, elastic cuffs; generous size; they shield the hand wholly and warmly. Per pair **$1.25**

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Size 37 to 40 only **$9.75**

We have received only a little number of lumps, ordered for Men's Suits of the larger sizes, that we made a special effort to secure a large quantity, but they have now arrived. These were also ordered for the British Government, and are suits for which you would ordinarily pay at least $20.00. In All-Wool Tweeds and Serges, in nice conservative shades and fashionable styles. GIVE HEIGHT, WEIGHT and CHEST and WAIST measurement. Sizes 37 to 40 ONLY. Unbeatable value at only **$9.75**

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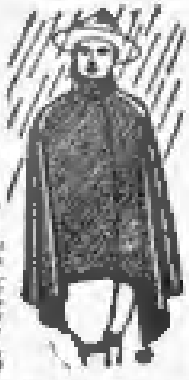

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This British Officers' Pigskin Saddle as illustrated, is another of our many fine bargains, as if it were manufactured to-day the cost of the hides alone would be much more than the price we ask, to say nothing of the fine quality material of which it is made. Built on our famous-back pommels, and recognized as a real work-while bargain by thousands of our customers. Each saddle has a safety strap sewed inside. Don't overlook this when you are sending your $35.00 order. Each, only **$13.45**

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Genuine British Army ALL-WOOL

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A really favorable, warm, serviceable garment, guaranteed all-wool, shrink proof. This is a real Christie bargain that we are under investment. Be sure to include one in your $35.00 order. Each only **$2.45**

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British Velvet Cord is one of the strongest and most durable materials made. These trousers were made for British labour battalions during the war. Suitable both for farm wear. Sizes 32 to 42. Per pair **$2.95**

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Dubbin, Government Surplus. Best known preparation for preserving and waterproofing boots. Per tin ..... **5¢**

$3.95 AUTO or DRIVING ROBES

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One of the BIG DRAWBACKS of farming and homestead life in Western Canada in the past has been that the farmer has had to pay THROUGH THE NOSE for everything he purchased, due to his great distance from existing markets, and also EXCESSIVE FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES. The policy inaugurated by John Christie begins a BRIGHT ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR WESTERN FARMERS. No matter whether you live in the backwoods, all you have to do is to send us a $5 bill and you pay just the same amount as if you lived next door to us as the goods will be delivered to your nearest railway depot ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. You will have NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES TO PAY—Simply send us the money, and we will do the rest. NO OTHER MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN CANADA HAS EVER MADE SUCH A FAR-REACHING ANNOUNCEMENT

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STILL SELLING LIKE WILDFIRE SADDLE OUTFIT $11.35

We are giving a PAIR of BRITISH CAVALRY JACKBOOTS FREE to each purchaser of one of these remarkable Saddle Outfits. Over 10 months ago we first put this Saddle Outfit on the market. We set the price so low that no farmer would resist such an extraordinary bargain, and the correctness of our judgment is proved by the fact that we have actually sold thousands of saddles. It's the most unusual value we have ever sold. Complete saddle consists of GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with shaft and stirrups, 6-lb. ALL-WOOL SADDLE BLANKET, RIDING BRIDLE, with cheek and bit. MILITARY TETHERING ROPE. Mark this for bargains in your $35.00 order. Complete Outfit for only **$11.35**

No Better Boots For Farm Wear Are Made Than These Remarkable Solid Leather

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS

$4.90 PAIR

We were the first to sell South African Field Boots in Canada, and although other firms have come able to obtain similar qualities, and sell them at a lower price, we still prefer to sell the best quality that can be obtained, because they wear with less stress on feet and legs, and give the greatest satisfaction. You will find it is almost impossible to wear them out. Made of the choicest full Elk Tan leather, bellow tongue, and absolutely waterproof. Note these few points: (1) Heavy extra strong bellow tongue and bellow gusset; (2) Made of the best all-leather soles; (3) Fitted waterproof lined between the two soles; (4) Hand sewn heel seat with fully large and waterproof; (5) Strong waterproof counter. STATE SIZES REQUIRED. NO HALF SIZES. Made strong as oak; no others possible. Per pair **$4.90**

Genuine British Government

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS

$1.65 each

Get Real Warmth This Winter at a Nominal Cost by Buying Some of These

If you could see the thousands of unsolicited testimonials we have received about these Blankets, you wouldn't hesitate to send us your order. They wouldn't be unanimously for anything like this price to-day, as it is a splendid opportunity to get a sufficient supply while you take the chance. They will wear for years, and you'll find them very serviceable in every way. Be sure to include some in your $35.00 order.

Each **$1.65**

The Wonder of Western Canada

Our Sensational

BEDDING BALE 22.50

We had such a tremendous run on these Bales that we had to order in another lot, a further shipment specially, and these will arrive in time for your order previously. Contains the following genuine British manufactured blankets, hard-wearing qualities. Complete Bale consists of:

2 BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS in attractive dark shades.
2 WHITE BLANKETS, of the best British cotton fine thick wool, size 72 by 90 ins.
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2 FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, 72 by 90 inches.
2 PILLOW CASES, 22 by 32 inches.
FULL SIZE HONEYCOMB BEDSPREAD, Colors, red or green.

Each article sold with our money-back guarantee. Complete Outfit for..... **$22.50**

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IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR TOBACCO PIPES, straight or bent grain. Regular 75c line. Our price, each **25¢**

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OFFICERS' WHITE BLANKETS. Made of finest military type cream wool, 3½ weight, eight-pound blankets, size 72 inches by 90 inches, just right for full-size bed. Worth $12.00 per pair. Our Price, Per pair **$8.00**

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MEN'S BALACLAVA ALL-WOOL CAPS

Made of Shaker-grade wool in a fine ribbed stitch. Great for the cold weather. Each ..... **35¢**

British Government Khaki Drill Jackets

Made of best British drill. Lined throughout with drill. Very serviceable. Very hard-wearing. Sizes 32 to 42 inches. STATE SIZE REQUIRED when order is sent. Each **$1.75**

Don't Forget These PURE WOOL MITTS

Knit style. Made of fleece-lined wool. Per pair ..... **30¢**

Genuine British Army Khaki ALL-WOOL GLOVES

Very fashion leather. Reinforced all wool. Per pair ..... **25¢**

Exceptional Value in

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Made of Grain Waterproof proofed fabric, guaranteed absolutely waterproof, in the khaki shade. Thoroughly reinforced. Size 12 feet to 14 feet. Has a variety of uses. Can be had cut and sewed for specific uses, or instructions. Ideal for whose purpose for your car. Can also be used for many emergency purposes, etc., or for camping or touring. Each **$20.00**

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British Army ALL-WOOL Pullover Sweaters

Made of finest wool, very warm, well made, and exceptional value. They're an article all will share at only **$2.95**

British Government SLEEPING BAGS **$9.75**

Genuine British Government service stock. Made of waterproof duck, lined with flannelette and interlined with strong fur for snug use in the open in the coldest night, and keep warm in any of these. Each **$9.75**

British Army RAZOR 25c. SHAVING BRUSH FREE

Razor made of best Sheffield steel and of fine bone handle, complete with a wonderful lather for only ..... **25¢**

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Size 10 feet square. Made of fine khaki grade heavy duck, thoroughly waterproof. Can also be used for covering stacks, hay-ricks, etc. Each **$39.00**

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BRACES, similar makers to above of good wearing quality. Per pair ..... **25¢**

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British Government TOWELS—Re-Mobilized quality, 18 inches wide, 2 yard ends. Size 22 inches by 52 inches. In white. Per pair **$1.00**

Genuine British Government Sheets, 72 inches by 90 inches, in white, heavy quality. Per pair **$2.50**

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NAVY SERGE $1.25 per yard

Dark navy in 54 inches wide and is exactly as supplied to the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with fadeless dye, and also color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda.

Here's What You Can Make From It:

TO TAILOR will make a pair of Men's Trousers, a Women's skirt, a Girl's Frock, or a Small Boys' Suit.

SEVEN YARDS will make a Women's Coat and Skirt.

FIVE YARDS will make a Women's Dress.

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Extra or heavy cloth at slight extra cost.

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All-Wool British ARMY SOCKS

Made of fashion grade grey wool, and ideal for the fall and winter. Guaranteed long wearing and value. Per pair ..... **45¢**

Heavy English ALL-WOOL HEATHER SOCKS—In dark shades. Per pair ..... **40¢**

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In strong brass case, finished enamel and mounted. Can be read easily in dark. Don't be without one of this price. Each **$2.25**

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Indispensable for women's work on... When motoring, or shooting, or golfing, and when you want a smart, well-fitting Costume with a Skirt of this Khaki Cloth, and Coat of same quality and pants. Complete with Cap. Per suit **$2.95**

British Army All-Wool Grey Flannel SHIRTS

Made of natural grey flannel, double-breasted or buttoned at shoulders. Very durable and inexpensive value. STATE SIZE OF COLLAR. Each **$2.45**

British Officers' Khaki Flannel ALL-WOOL SHIRT

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Made of the finest quality Khaki wool flannel, and absolutely no other shirt made for Farm wear. The broad pocket, the Collar attached, Button-through Front, STATE SIZE OF COLLAR. Each only **$2.95**

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$4.45 Per Pair

An all-leather Boot Bushy Tan, London shape, all leather throughout, stitched soles, and welted. A Boot that, both smart in appearance and of fine durability. STATE SIZE. No half sizes. Per pair **$4.45**

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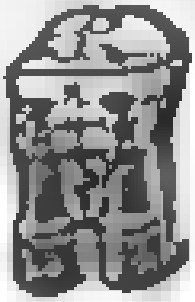

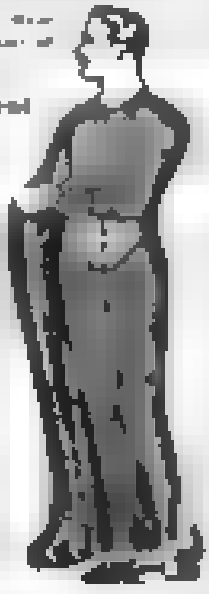

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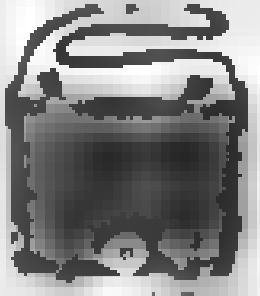

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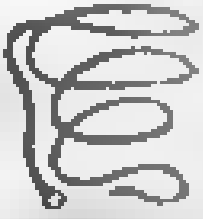

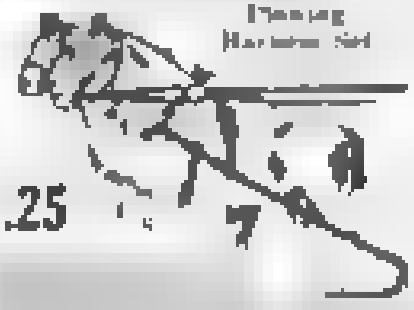

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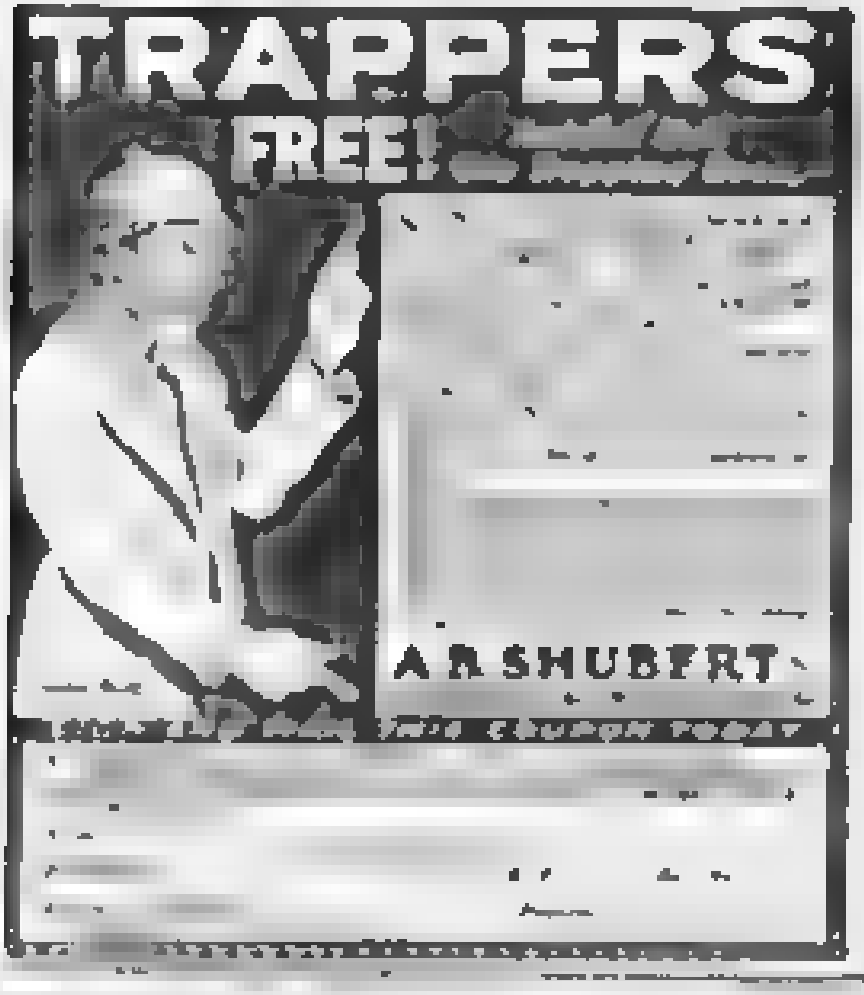
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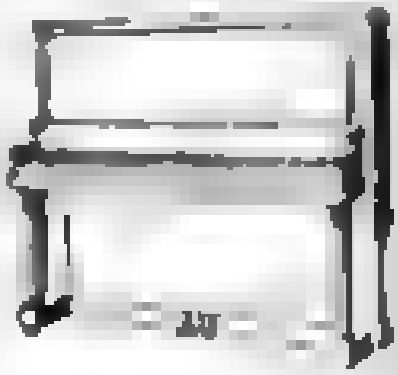

CANADA PIANO

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whereas shareholder 'B' owned one share and fifty cows. Obviously it would be to 'A's' interest to pay as small a price as possible for the milk in order that he might enjoy the largest possible dividend. 'B' would merely wish to get a high price for his milk in order that he might make more out of his farm."

Although the main purpose of his writing is to explain "an idea", rather than to furnish the practical details of its working, Sir Horace cites a few statistics which are sufficient to indicate the remarkable progress of the co-operative dairies during the years that have passed since their formation.

Dairy Turnover $35,000,000

"It has been seen," he says, "that our first adventure was in the application of co-operation to dairying. Our first dairying society was started in the spring of 1891, after I had addressed fifty, and my associates many more, almost abortive meetings. By the year 1899, however, we had 132 of these societies working, with a trade turnover of about $2,500,000 worth of butter. Ten years later the number of dairying societies had risen to 380 with a membership of 44,313 and a turnover of some $9,000,000. In 1919, after another decade of strenuous propaganda, the number of these societies was 429, the membership 53,240, and the turnover $35,000,000. War prices immensely increased the value of the output; but allowing for this there was an actual increase in the trade notwithstanding that under war conditions the country was considerably depleted of milking stock.

"In 1899 there were 424 societies of all kinds with a membership of 39,852, and a trade turnover of $45,000,000. In the year 1919 societies numbered 1,028, members 135,389, and the trade turnover was $52,000,000. The total trade turnover from the commencement of the movement down to the end of the year 1919 was $350,000,000."

The co-operative principle and plan, says the Irish leader, are now "so firmly established in the minds of rural Ireland that it is only a question of time before the entire farming industry will be developed upon co-operative lines."

The writer points out that as the great majority of those who have joined the movement work upon their farms, and as only the heads of families become members of the societies, the persons directly benefited are about five times the number of members. "It is a further regrettable fact," he says, "that an immense number of farmers avail themselves of the services of the societies without becoming members. They are allowed to do so because the larger the trade the smaller are the working costs.

An Embracing Plan

"There is a tendency inside the movement to expand all the several activities of the societies into a new type of society—the general purpose society. This—which is a development of distributive co-operation based primarily on an older type of society originally restricted to obtaining for farmers the requisites of their calling, such as seeds and manures—will not only embrace all the activities mentioned above, but will embark upon the supply of domestic commodities on the lines of the English co-operative store, and may also undertake banking, insurance, and any other business or service, such as the electric lighting of villages, in which the community may be interested. Some four hundred of these societies, old and new, are in existence, none of them yet covering the whole ground, but all of them having in their constitution the power to do so.

"In short, we have learned in Ireland, and would impress upon all rural communities which have become backward owing to the concentration of all that is best in thought and feeling for public welfare upon the problem of the cities: (1) The vital need of thorough organization upon co-operative lines; (2) the paramount importance of reliance upon voluntary effort rather than upon state assistance, in the sure belief that what by intelligent combination we can do for ourselves is immeasurably more beneficial than what the best of governments can do for us; and (3) the insistence upon building up rural society on its three sides; namely, the technical side, the commercial or business side and the social and intellectual side.

Final Word of Advice

"I would add one piece of advice for universal application by rural communities in the English-speaking countries. They should take steps to inform themselves, as we did in Ireland, as to the organization of agriculture in those countries which have not neglected the farmer, and should exchange experiences and ideas among each other as to the progress made in repairing this neglect."

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN ECONOMICS

The correspondence course in "Principles of Political Economy" offered last year by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta will be repeated this year, as well as a second course in "Economics of Agriculture." There is no charge for either course except the registration fees of $2 and $5 respectively, to cover the cost of textbooks and postage, etc.

Much interest was shown in last year's course, and the same textbook will be used—Professor T. N. Carver's "Principles of Political Economy." The book is divided into eight parts, dealing with "The Productive Forces," "Distribution of Wealth," "Exchange," etc. The student is required to write an examination on each part, which is returned to the instructor for criticism and suggestions. The suggestion is made that where two or more persons in the same district are taking the course, a study class should be formed, so that the students may receive the benefits of joint discussion.

The same method is followed in the second course, the textbook used being "Agricultural Economics" by Dr. James Boyle of Cornell University, in which the current problems of agriculture are considered from the national or social standpoint. The book is divided for study purposes into sixteen parts, and supplemented by other suitable material. Some of the topics of the sixteen studies are, "Farm Values and the Farmer's Income," "Determination of Agricultural Prices," "Speculation."

Persons desirous of entering either of the courses should send their application at once, with registration fee, to the Department of Extension.

LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

At least one Canadian team will enter the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest to be held during the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, December 1st to 8th. Two weeks previously, in Toronto, teams from the agricultural colleges of the four Western Provinces will compete for the Macdonald trophy, an eight-pound bronze statue of a buffalo. The donor of the trophy, Sir William Macdonald, will pay the travelling expenses of the four teams to Toronto, and of the winning team to Chicago.

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Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 23 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, F. A. Johnson, 585 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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Lake Superior Fresh Frozen Herring, per bag 100 lbs. $4.00
Best British Columbia Red Salmon, per lb. 15c
Fresh Frozen Dressed Whitefish, per lb. 12½c
Fresh Frozen Large Pickerel, per lb. 10c

A Nice Assortment of 100 lbs.—25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Mullets or Brills. All boxed for $6.00
Half Box, same assortment, 50 lbs. $4.75
A Complete Assortment of 100 lbs. of Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish and Inland Clear Water Lake Fish. Salmon, Halibut, Herring, Jackfish, Mullets, Pickerel, Mullets and Brills, Whitefish. All boxed for $10.00
Half Box, same assortment, 50 lbs. $5.25

Jackfish, per lb. 6½c
Pickerel, per lb. 8c
Salmon, per lb. 14c
Brills, per lb. 10c
Black Cod, per lb. 13c
Salmon Pink, per lb. 11c
Catseyes, per lb. 8c
Halibut, per lb. 15c
Box 15 lbs. Smoked Finnan Haddie $2.00
Box 30 lbs. Smoked Finnan Haddie $3.75

No Charge for Boxes or Packing. United Farmer Locals, write for Special Prices on Cash Orders. All kinds of Smoked Fish. Send cash with order. We ship from Winnipeg only. Shipments made on first frost weather. Order immediately for early shipment.

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LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, OFF 15 LB. hens, 20 lb. Tom. Toms, $5.00, hens, $3.50. Mrs. E. Mann, Cromfield, Alta.

NOTICE

Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

Notice Relative to Applications for Private Bills.

All Petitions for Private Bills shall be in duplicate.

All Applications for Private Bills shall be advertised in four consecutive issues of the Alberta Gazette, also in four consecutive weekly issues in a newspaper published in English.

Every applicant for a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly ten days prior to the opening day of Session two copies of proposed Bill, Petitions in duplicate, accepted cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars if proposed Bill does not exceed ten pages, and statutory declaration of advertising in Alberta Gazette and Newspaper.

Full particulars regarding Private Bills may be had on application to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or see Extract from Rules relating to Private Bills as published in the Alberta Gazette.

RIGHT. A. ANDISON,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

ALBERTA WELL REPRESENTED

Alberta will be exceptionally well represented at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago next month.

Of individual exhibits of seed grain from farmers over the Province entered for competition against the world, there will be between 125 and 135 it is expected, there being over 200 entries now. This is in comparison with 39 exhibits last year. These exhibits are now being collected at the University and at Olds and Claresholm and will be forwarded from there.

In addition to this, for the hay and grain show a special exhibit representing the Province is being prepared by the University and Department of Agriculture co-operating. This exhibit will be educational in nature and will represent the production of registered seed in Alberta. It will be a specially prepared design and will be embellished by sheaf grains and grasses collected from all over the Province. There will also be displayed two five-bushel glass tanks filled with pure seed wheat and oats. The exhibit will be in charge of W. J. Stephens, Field Crop Commissioner of the Government, who will also supervise the placing of the individual farmers' exhibits.

For the livestock show, a string of eight animals, collected and prepared by the University, will be in attendance. These are in addition to eight others that are on their way to Toronto and Guelph shows.

This string of sixteen animals includes six pure bred Shorthorns, four pure bred Aberdeen Angus, four pure bred Herefords and one cross bred. These animals have been contributed by Wm. and James Sharpe of Lacombe; Chas. Yule, Carstairs; H. D. Hair of Red Deer; C. H. Richardson of Bowden; A. E. Nicol of Olds; Clemens Bros. of Sedgewick; Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe; and the Alberta University. The string will be under the supervision of Jos Johnson and Fred. Barkville of the University.

MRS. GUNN ON UNIVERSITY BOARD

Mrs. R. H. Gunn, of New Lindsay, vice-president of the U. F. W. A., has been appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

During recent months two eminent authorities on public ownership have given warning that an insidious campaign against public ownership is now being carried on in North America, largely through the press. Amos Pinchot, brother of Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, declared at the public ownership conference at Toronto, that trusts and their banking directors in the United States had gained control of the four basic industries of steel, coal, beef and oil, that they owned the railways to such an extent that the roads were now being operated to create a monopoly, and that if this end should be achieved they would ultimately crush democratic civilization. He predicted that they would fail, and that public ownership of U. S. railways would be insisted on by the people.

A. Emil Davies, of the London (Eng.) county council, stated that in an attempt to discredit public ownership, false information on the progress of publicly owned utilities in Europe is being persistently spread in North America. The facts were, said Mr. Davies, that in Australasia, in other parts of the Empire, and even in London, public ownership was making such strides as a decade ago would have been regarded as amazing.

U. F. A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

LOCAL UNION NOT LEGAL ENTITY

Question: Can a Local or a District Association, such as ours, which is not incorporated, take legal action against a person?

Answer: Your Local Union or District Association is not a legal entity and consequently cannot take any legal action against a person or corporation in the name of such Local or District Association. Either some person as an individual would be obliged to take action, or the organization itself would have to be incorporated in order to take such legal steps.

POULTRY AND EGGS

F. W. GORDON, BREEDER OF PURE bred Barred Plymouth Rocks.—12126 92nd street, Edmonton.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels from selected pen of real egg producers; April hatched; $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00 according to quality. Mrs. P. C. Lowe, Manton, Alta.

PURE BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $2.50 each, $4.50 for two. Mrs. H. E. G. H. Schofield, Carbondale.

"CHUX" MASH, $2.75 AND $2.75; MEAT Meal, $4.00; Bone Meal, $3.25; Shell or Grit, $2.25; Leg Bands, etc. Write for catalogue. Also fifty Buff Leghorn hens, several winners, $1.50 each. Mission Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BREEDERS OF LIVE STOCK—WE CAN help you. Write today for booklet—it's free. Winnipeg Veterinary and Brandem' Supply Co. Ltd., Alberta Office, 126 8th Ave. West, Calgary.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO FOR sale; good tone, mahogany finish; $350, terms arranged, or reduction for cash. D. W. Turner, 609 Seventh Ave. N. W., Calgary.

FULLY MODERN 8 ROOMED HOUSE, with gas, newly papered; 33½ feet lot, paved street. West end; value $5,500, equity $3,000; will sell on terms or trade for wheat, oats, barley, baled hay and straw. Also light delivery team, dray and harness, trade for feed. Mission Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

EXCHANGE OR SALE — CLEVELAND tractor for stationary engine or sheep. We also have two improved half sections for sale; no agents. Peterson Bros., Meeting Creek, Alta.

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JAMES RIVER VALLEY, SOUTH DAKOTA Four 320 acre improved farms at sacrifice price. Will raise corn from 60 to 70 bushels per acre; also good seed corn for sale. J. H. Kintzner, Rocta, S. D.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F.A." Loughead Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

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THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE breeding behind our Aberdeen Angus. We are again offering a few selected 1921 bull calves; also older bulls. Making a special offer on foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Write for full description and copy of pedigrees. Our prices are within your reach. If you are short of cash we have a special plan to take care of you. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Manitoba.

PROFITABLE FEEDS AND FEEDING—We are manufacturing Glencarnock Calf Meal, Molassine Meal, Stock Tonic for cattle and pigs, Egg Mash, and we are also handling Digestive Tankage for your hogs. Try our products and make your feeding operations more profitable. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Manitoba.

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We are open to buy Small and Large quantities. Top market price will be paid on arrival.

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It will help us say you saw it in "The U.F.A."

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FENCE POSTS, ROUND TAMARAC, 7 FT., 3-5 inches diameter, small end, 9 cents each; 5-6 inches, 14 cents each. Secy U. F. A. Local, Cherhill, Alta.

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FROM ALL STATIONS IN Manitoba (Winnipeg and West) Saskatchewan and Alberta

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